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The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq*;

SATURDAY, October 5, 1745.

From my own CHAMBERS.

I SHALL make no Apology for inserting the ensuing Letter, as it is the Sequel of one I publish'd this Day Fortnight, which I am assured was very well received.

Temperantia *facit abstinentem, parcum, sobrium, moderatum, judicum, tacitum, & verecundum.* PROSPER.

To HENRY STONECASTLE, *Esq*;

SIR,

IT was a Saying of ANTISTHENES, that he had rather be *Mad* than *Voluptuous*; because the first Disease might possibly be removed by the Physician, but the latter even took away the Man from Himself.—The *Voluptuousness* he had in View was undoubtedly that of Excess in *Drinking*, no other Kind having the same Effect of *taking away* the Man, at least not in that sudden and frequent Manner.

Gluttony, by which I understand a continual Inclination of gratifying a depraved Appetite of *Eating*, either in Quantity or Quality, more than Nature requires; or of Feasting more abundantly or more deliciously, than is consistent with the due and free Operation of all the Organs and Faculties; may not be less destructive to the human Constitution than the other Excess: But then its Effects are slower, and for a Time less perceptible. The Constitution may be equally destroy'd by it in the End; but while this Destruction is bringing on, the Machine does not undergo such Vicissitudes of Violence, by being now and then torn to Pieces with straining it to an Excess of Motion, at other Times left almost motionless for Want of Powers to keep it in Action.—The *Glutton* will gradually grow stupid and heavy, till the Currents of Nature are absolutely choak'd up: But the *Drunkard* is alternately frantic and pensive, till the very Channels of Sense and Life are abraded and worn out.

When in writing against one Vice we compare it with another, it is not to be thought we defend that which upon Comparison we less condemn. There might be many Reasons assign'd, why the Incentives to Excess in *Eating* are neither so many or so powerful as those to Excess in *Drinking*: There is no *Virtue* therefore in him who prefers the former, more than in him who suffers himself to grow habituated to the latter, since each follows his own Choice in the Means of his Destruction.—I speak only of Appearances and sensible Effects, which in the one are more shameful and prejudicial than in the other.

I may add to this, that the Vice I write against is much the most frequent in our Island of the two, and therefore the most obvious to be animadverted on. In *sober Spain*, as Mr. PRIOR calls it, there is little Occasion for Lectures of this Kind. I know not what Laws the *Spaniards* have against *Drunkenness*: But if some Accounts of their Manners be true, they have no more need of them than the *Lacedæmonians* had of a Law against *Disobedience* to Parents, which was a Thing that had hardly been heard of in that strictly disciplin'd Republick. It is enough that in *Spain* a Man who is *notorious* for this Vice is shun'd by the best Company, not trusted in any Offices of the Commonwealth, nor even admitted as an Evidence in a Court of Judicature.

Philosophers have found Reasons, why the Nations remote from the Path of the Sun are more inclin'd to *Drinking* than those who live near it. I shall not examine them; but only say, that since the Fact, with respect to us and the *Spaniards* in particular, is undeniable, a restrictive Law on this Head is more necessary to us than to them. At least, a Man that writes against this Vice in *England* should not be thought spending his Time to no Purpose, as he might be among the *sober Spaniards*, at present our Enemies.

Every Man in Life, that has either the Means of Living to get, or would recommend himself to the Community as an useful Member of it, must subject himself to some *Toils*, either of Body or Mind, that require a Fund of either Strength or Spirits: But frequent Debauches of *Drinking* will unbrace the Nerves, impair the Memory, and obscure the Judgment, one or the other of which bad Effects must be prejudicial in whatever we undertake.

This is indeed a *Circumstance*, with which Men of easy Fortunes, indolent Tempers, or a Contempt of Fame for any Degree of Excellence, may think themselves little affected:—But the Reputation of *Decency* and *Good Manners* is what I think no Man would despise, who is desirous of living upon common Terms with the rest of Mankind. And can any Man say, that he takes the most effectual Means to preserve these, when he suffers those Faculties to be overwhelm'd or obscured, which are the only *Guarantees* of his good Behaviour?—It was the Opinion of a great Father of the Church, St. *Ambrose*, that where there is *Temperance*, the Care and Consideration of what is graceful and decent is chiefly perceiv'd and expected. —*In Temperantia maxime tenuis cura, decoris considerat o spectatur & quæritur.*

There are some Men, whose whole Lives are little else but a Series of Offences and Apologies, and the *real* Part is hardly sufficient to excuse the Faults committed thro' too much *Heat*.—It is difficult to say whether the *Imprudence* of giving Affronts, which we too naturally excuse when they are ascribed to Liquor, or the *Importunity* of asking Pardon, when those of whom they ask it had rather forget the Action, be most troublesome: But this is certain, that the Men who are thus perpetually *driving away* their Understandings, and then desiring Forgiveness for the *Absence* of them, are at best, with all the other good Qualities they may possess, but very *indifferent Companions*.

And yet these are more tolerable than others, who have lost all Ideas of what is *decent* in Conversation, and think they have done no *Injustice* in treating their Friends with ungrateful Discourse they cannot themselves remember: For there must be some Remains of *Modesty* in the Man who asks Pardon, and declares he will never do the same for the future. This Submission shews, at least, that he thinks it his *Duty* to reform, if he had enough Strength of *Virtue* to effect a Reformation. But an Offender against Good Manners, as well as against Law, if he once grows *insensible* of his Offence, may be look'd upon as almost incorrigible: And his Fate by degrees will be, to be avoided in all civil Societies.

Wine, says the Scripture, *cheers the Hearts of Gods and of Men*. And some Men there are, whose Flow of inoffensive Humour, when they are what we usually call *Half Seas over*, makes their Company then desirable, and almost tempts their Friends to be so unkind as to wish to see them often in that Condition.—If these Men have the Prudence to *retire* in the proper Time, they may hurt neither themselves nor any body else.—I intimated in my last, that it is not against these *Men of Prudence* I level my Reflections: But how few are they, who, when they indulge a little to Mirth, and find themselves agreeable, are Masters of this *Self-Government*? And those who are not, by running too great Lengths, may commit such Errors, as nothing can atone for but their good-natur'd Design of *continuing* the Pleasure they have promoted. A Fault that must in themselves afterwards create *Pain*, and in their Friends *Compassion*.

Having before mention'd the inconvenient *Frankness* that some Men are subject to over their Cups, it may be proper to add a Word or two more upon that Subject.—There are Persons of so little Generosity, as, on these Occasions, to *pretend* themselves in the same Condition, and open their Minds more freely, upon some trivial Affairs, than they are apt to do in other Conversations, with a View that the Person, whom they intend to *take in*, may throw off all Guard.—I must confess, that how excusable soever this may be in *Policy*, it appears to me very unfair in *Friendship*.

The late Czar, PETER the Great, is reported to have often made use of this *political Artifice*. It was in his Time the Custom in *Russia*, never to deny the Toasts proposed to you by any great Man, and much less those that were given out by the Emperor. His Majesty had a very *strong Head*, and could drink more Brandy than most other Men could drink Wine. This *Excellence*, History says, he often made use of to get out of Foreign Ministers the Secrets of their Courts, thereby availing himself of the Maxim contain'd in the following Verse.

Ebrietas ut vera nocet, sic ficta juvabit.

Tho' *real* Drunkenness will hurt the Man,
Who *feigns* it well may prosecute his Plan.

But as in *England* there is not the same Breach of Manners in avoiding to be thus imposed upon, so it becomes equally *weak* to submit to the Imposition, as it is *unfriendly* to endeavour at promoting it.

Now I am got a little upon Verse, I hope to be excused for attempting to paraphrase one more Line, without troubling myself to remember who was the Author.

Vino forma perit, vino corrumpitur ætas.

Beauty thro' *Wine* will wither and decay,
And *Age* advance before th' appointed Day.

While I am upon this Subject of *Drinking*, I would be very careful to say nothing that might injure or offend the *Fair Sex*; but if it be true, as I believe will not be deny'd, that this Vice is not *solely* confined to the Men, the *few* on the other Side will to the Temperate be my Excuse for just a Word or two by the Way. *Beauty* in Women is to themselves so valuable, and to us so desirable, that a Caution against any Thing that may destroy or impair it should be well receiv'd: And *Age* is so little courted, because of the Charms it naturally and unavoidably takes away, without any such left-handed Assistance, that an Exhortation to the Means of preserving it cannot be unjust, how ungrateful soever it may relish to the Palates that are thus depraved. Let me implore those who have *lapsed*, therefore, by all that is lovely in the Sex, to use tenderly the Remains of their Power, and those who are yet *innocent* never to sacrifice to Appetite the least Part of what *Youth* and *Beauty* have given them.

'One Glass for Health, another for Chearfulness, a 'third for my Friend, but the fourth for my Enemy,' was the Saying of a very wise Man, who in this Age I fear has few Disciples to his Philosophy.—Perhaps there is not a Necessity of keeping absolutely to his Measure of Strictness: But there must be some *Mean*, some *Restraint*, or Excess can hardly be avoided in these Times of Pleasure, and Inducements to the Keeping of Company.

'*Wealth*, said old DEMOCRITUS, may give what 'is delicious, and this too in Abundance; it may gratify 'the Appetite on every Occasion: But *Temperance* will 'always give sufficient for the Wants of Nature.' Whoever tries the Experiment, will find there is no truer Doctrine.

I am, *&c.*

ANONYMUS.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Sept. 24. The Rebels have demanded from this City 6000 Pairs of Shoes, 1000 Tents, and a proportional Number of Water Cantines, and 2000 Targets, for which Payment is promis'd when the present Troubles are ceas'd.

Sunday there was no Sermon in the Churches, the Ministers being generally out of Town.

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Yesterday the Lord Provoſt viſited the Officers who were made Priſoners, belonging to General Cope's Army.

Of the Rebels were kill'd, Capt. Robert Stuart of Ardſheil's Battalion, Capt. Archibald Mac Donald of Kippoch's, Lieutenant Allan Cameron of Lindeora, and Enſign James Cameron of Locheil's Regiment.

A ſuccinct Account of Edinburgh Caſtle.

The City of Edinburgh, conſiſts of one large and pretty broad Street, which runs in a Deſcent all the Way from this Caſtle to the Nether Bow, which is the City Gate, and from thence, down to the Abbey of Holy-Rood-Houſe, which was the Palace of the Kings of Scotland, in Times of ſettled Peace and Tranquility, for when their Dominions were vexed (as they too often were) with civil Diſſentions, they were wont to keep their Court in this Caſtle.

It ſtands on the Summit of that Hill, on the Slope of which lies the City of Edinburgh, and preſents a delightful and moſt extenſive Proſpect from the Iſland of Baſs, at the Mouth of the Firth, up to the City of Stirling, overlooking all the Coaſts on both Sides. It hangs over and commands the Town, from whence it is diſtant about a Muſket-ſhot. The only way by which it is acceſſible is from the High-ſtreet, and there not for many abreaſt; and this Acceſs, beſides being very ſteep, is cover'd by a noble Half-Moon of ſolid Stone, well ſupply'd with Cannon, beyond which there is a deep Ditch and a Draw-Bridge. The Works take in the whole Summit of the Rock, and conſequently are irregular according to the Limits or Verge of the Plane. They encloſe a very large Space of Ground, which, as they can be attacked but one way, does not contribute to make them the leſs defenſible.

The Scots will have the Name of Maiden Caſtle be given it, becauſe it was never taken in all their Wars: But ſome Hiſtorians ſay, it was thus called from the Time of the Pictiſh Kings, who kept their Daughters confined in it.

There have been two conſiderable Sieges of this Place the one a little before, the other in many People's Time now living, and notwithſtanding it's great Strength it was taken both Times; the firſt was by Cromwell, who beſieg'd it in the Month of October 1650, and ſpent ſome Time endeavouring to undermine it, but at laſt he was oblig'd to have Recourſe to his Batteries, and by a briſk Bombardment, which did a great Deal of Miſchief; he forc'd the Governor to capitulate, which he did, upon very good Terms, ſecuring all the rich Effects which had been laid up there by Perſons of all Ranks, who had free Leave to fetch them away; and Cromwell, immediately after the Place ſurrender'd, publiſh'd a Proclamation, commanding that the Terms he had granted ſhould be religiouſly obſerv'd by his Officers, and Soldiers on Pain of Death. He found in it fifty-two Pieces of Cannon, moſt of them Braſs, 10,000 Small Arms, and a vaſt Quantity of Ammunition and Proviſion. The chief Reaſon that the Place yielded ſo ſoon, was the Want of Water, for though there is a Spring in the Caſtle, by which they are well enough ſupplied, yet it has always been found that upon a conſtant firing of their Cannon, the Spring is in a Manner dry'd up by the Conculſion of the Rock.

The ſecond Siege was in 1688, when the Duke of Gordon, held it out for King James II. notwithſtanding all the Propoſitions that were made him by the Convention, in order to ſeduce him to ſurrender. This was much wonder'd at in thoſe Days, becauſe the Duke was not of a very martial Diſpoſition, nor thought to be extremely well qualified for ſuch a Command. But the famous Viſcount of Dundee, prevail'd upon him by the Hopes of Succour to be brought him from the Highlands to act as he did, and it was ſome Time before King William's Forces were in a Condition to beſiege it, which at laſt however they did. His Grace had but a ſmall Garriſon, and that too very indifferently provided, yet he made a very good and long Defence, 'till the Bombs had reduc'd the Buildings within the Caſtle Walls to a Heap of Rubbiſh, and then ſurrender'd it upon honourable Conditions, on the Thirteenth of June, 1689.

In the laſt Rebellion in the Year 1715, there was an Attempt made to Scale it, by the Aſſiſtance of ſome Perſons within, but being timely diſcovered, and the ſcaling Ladders proving too ſhort, it was prevented; ſome who were concerned in it, paying for their temerity with their Lives, being beat to Pieces in their Fall over the Rocks, and a Serjeant of the Garriſon who had been concerned in the Deſign, was hanged upon the Caſtle Wall.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcaſtle, Sept. 25. We are aſſur'd that three Colliers, from the Eaſt, met with two French Privateers off Flamborough-Head, one of 14 and the other of eight Guns, which were juſt upon taking a Pink; but the Colliers bore up to them, fought them, and reſcu'd the Pink, without any other Damage on their Side than one of their Hands being ſhot through the Noſe, but the Privateers loſt a great Number of their Men, and were oblig'd to ſheer off.

LONDON.

In the Earl of *Mar*'s Journal of the Rebellion in 1715, printed at *Paris*, there is the following Remark, which we hope will be verify'd on the preſent Occaſion:

'Among many good Qualities, the *Highlanders* have 'one unlucky Cuſtom, not eaſy to be reform'd; which 'is, That generally after an Action they *return Home*: 'Accordingly a great many went off after the late 'Battle of *Sheriff-muir*.'

It ſhould be remember'd, that in this Battle of *Sheriff-muir*, or, as we call it, *Dumblain*, the Rebels pretended to *Victory*; and indiſputably had it in their Right-Wing and Center: Yet this was not ſufficient to keep theſe *Marauders* together, after having once engaged their Enemy, which they thought was the *whole Buſineſs* they met about.

We are inform'd, that the Day after the King's Arrival, the Right Hon. the Earl of Clanrickard waited upon his Majeſty, and offer'd to raiſe and maintain a Regiment of 1000 Gentlemen Volunteers, of which his Lordſhip is to be Colonel, which ſhall ſerve his Majeſty during his Royal Pleaſure; his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to accept of his Lordſhip's Offer; and his Lordſhip, we hear, is to ſet out in a few Days to raiſe the Regiment. 'Tis allow'd by all that it will be the fineſt Regiment in Europe, as they are to be all Men of Fortune and Family.

We hear from York, that his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of that Place has put on a Lay Military Habit, in order to ſpirit forward the Execution of what his Grace has ſo bravely and pathetically recommended in his Speech upon the Aſſociation there.

The Gentlemen of the County of York have already ſubſcrib'd 90,000 l. for Arming, Cloathing and Paying 4000 Men in Defence of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and their own Religion, Liberties and Properties, and have reſolv'd to augment that Sum, if there ſhould be Occaſion. A great Number of Gentlemen Volunteers have alſo engag'd to ſerve at their own Charge; among whom 1000 Horſe are expected to be brought into the Field.

We hear that upwards of 300 young Gentlemen of the County of York have offer'd to ſerve as Volunteers againſt the Rebels wherever his Majeſty's Service ſhall require, and deſire to be call'd the King's Royal Hunters: They mount themſelves upon hunting Horſes, and each take a Servant, whom they mount and arm alſo.

On Thurſday laſt the Nobility, Clergy and Gentry of Lancaſhire aſſembled at the Town-hall in Preſton, and with the greateſt Unanimity enter'd into an Aſſociation to raiſe immediately a Body of 3000 Men, for the Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government. The Company were acquainted with the Occaſion of the Meeting in an excellent Speech made by the Earl of Derby, and ſeconded by Mr. Bootle.

They write from Dunham Maſſey in Cheſhire, the Seat of the Earl of Warrington, that his Lordſhip has furniſh'd all his Tenants with Arms and Ammunition, who have ſign'd their Names to be ready on the firſt Notice, to defend the Religion and Liberties of their Country.

'Tis ſaid that the Right Hon. the Lord Herbert, who is belov'd as a Father by his Tenants in Shropſhire, has enliſted 5000 of them in the ſame Cauſe. Such a publick Spirit muſt ſoon extinguiſh even the Hopes of the Domeſtick as well as Foreign Enemies of our envied Happineſs.

On Friday laſt an Aſſociation was begun and carried on with great Spirit, by the Right Hon. the Lord Onſlow, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and ſeveral other Gentlemen, to raiſe a Body of Men in the County of Surrey, for the Service of his Majeſty and the Nation.

Monday Warrants were ſent to the Repreſentatives in Parliament, and other Gentlemen of the Borough of Southwark, to impower them to raiſe Men for the Service of their King and Country.

A great Number of young Gentlemen have met at the Gun Tavern near the Meuſe, and form'd themſelves into a Regiment, which is to conſiſt of ten Companies of 100 Men each, and is almoſt compleated, the Officers that are to command it are ſpeedily to be appointed by his Majeſty.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight there was a Meeting of the Principal Inhabitants of the Borough of Southwark, in order to ſign an Aſſociation for the Defence of their Country and his Majeſty's Crown and Dignity, againſt the daring and inſolent Attempts of the Pretender and all his Aiders and Abettors.

They write from Liverpool, of the 28th of September, that they were raiſing a Regiment, to conſiſt of 1000 Men; that 700 had then liſted, and others were hourly entering; ſo that they expected to have it compleat in a few Days: That the Corporation had ſubſcrib'd 1000 l. and the Merchants had engag'd to make good what more might be wanting, and to continue them ſo long as the Service of our King and Country might require. They add, that they were ſo intent upon the bringing this Affair into immediate Execution, that all manner of Buſineſs was laid aſide.

They write from Canterbury, that Col. Douglas's Regiment arriv'd at that City on Thurſday laſt, and ſet out for Dover, Deal and Sandwich the next Day. And on Friday in the Afternoon eight Companies of Col. Bragg's Regiment arrived there.

On Saturday laſt 600 of the Dutch Troops that were quarter'd about Wandſworth, Putney, and other Places adjacent, marched towards the North.

Monday a Draught of 216 Gunners, Bombardiers, and Matroſſes was made from Woolwich, and ſent away with a large Train of Artillery for the Forts and Caſtles in the Weſt of England.

Monday they began to pitch the Tents in Hyde-Park for the Foot Guards and Horſe Grenadier Guards; and Yeſterday the Camp was compleated.

An Extra Guard of 70 Men belonging to the Foot-Guards, have receiv'd Orders to be under Arms at the Guard Room, Whitehall, Day and Night, in caſe of any Emergency.

Tueſday a Committee of five Aldermen from the Court of Lieutenancy waited upon his Majeſty with an Account of the Care that had been taken to exerciſe the Train'd Bands of the City of London, and of the Readineſs and Alacrity in the Men to perform the ſaid Exerciſe.

Tueſday a Subſcription was open'd at Garraway's Coffee-houſe, by ſeveral eminent Citizens, for raiſing Money to be applied in providing of Forces for the Defence of themſelves and the Neighbourhood of the City of London, to which was ſubſcrib'd in a few Hours upwards of 15,000 l.

Tueſday about Two in the Afternoon, Part of the Treaſure taken by the Prince Frederick and Duke Privateers, was brought to Town in 22 Waggons, guarded by the Sailors and a Party of Soldiers, preceded by Muſick, &c. and lodg'd in the Tower: The Remainder was brought to Town the next Day in the like manner, and lodg'd in the ſame Place.

The whole Weight of the ſaid Treaſure, including the Package, amounts to Seventy-eight Tons, thirteen Hundred, one Quarter, and ſixteen Pounds, of which a conſiderable Part is Gold.

A Commiſſion has lately paſs'd the Great Seal, appointing Mr. William Williams to be Attorney General for the Counties of Carnarvon, Angleſea and Merioneth, in North Wales.

Laſt Saturday a Court of Huſtings was held at Guildhall, when John Blachford, Eſq; Alderman of Cripplegate-Ward, and Francis Cokayne, Eſq; Alderman of Cornhill-Ward, were ſworn in Sheriffs for the Year enſuing; after which came on the Election of a Lord-Mayor, when Richard Hoare, Eſq; Alderman of Farringdon-Ward Without was choſen.

Laſt Week —— Whitmore, Eſq; a Gentleman of a large Eſtate in Hertfordſhire, was married to Miſs Strange, Daughter of Sir John Strange, Knt. an agreeable young Lady, with a Fortune of 6000 l.

We hear that laſt Saturday Morning died, at his Houſe on Buſh-Hill, in the 80th Year of his Age, Mr. John Freame, formerly an eminent Banker in Lombard-ſtreet, and one of the People call'd Quakers: He retir'd from Buſineſs near 20 Years ago, having acquir'd an eaſy Fortune.

On Sunday died, at his Houſe without Biſhopſgate, Mr. Wyley, many Years Deputy of that Ward.

A few Days ſince the Rev. Thomas Colepeper, of Univerſity-College in Oxford, M. A. and Nephew to the late Rt. Hon. John Lord Colepeper, Baron of Thorſway in the County of Lincoln, was preſented by the Lady Garrard, Relict of Sir Nicholas Garrard, Bart. to the Rec-

of Stonham-Aſpal, near Ipſwich in Suffolk, and Archdeacon of Norwich, worth 200l. per Annum, vacant by the Death of the Rev. Mr. Reeves.

Monday died, at his Seat at Chellington in Bedfordſhire, Grey Longueville, Eſq; Bath King at Arms, and Clerk of the Deputy Tellers of his Majeſty's Exchequer, under the Hon. Philip Yorke, Eſq;

Laſt Saturday died, of an Ulcer in his Kidneys, at his House in Pater-noſter Row, Mr. William Burrell, an eminent and ſkilful Surgeon; a Gentleman of a univerſal good Character.

Monday laſt died, after a few Days Illneſs, at her Seat at Bell-Bar, near Hatfield in the County of Hertford, the Lady Jekyll, Relict of Sir Joſeph Jekyll, Knt. late Maſter of the Rolls, who died about eight Years ago.

Laſt Saturday Night a Fire broke out at Mr. Barton's, at Pendley Farm in the County of Bucks, which conſum'd a great Quantity of Wheat, Peas, Hay, &c. before it could be extinguiſh'd.

Tueſday John Rivers, a Weaver in Katherine-Wheel-Alley, was committed to New-Priſon, Clerkenwell, by John Pouliſon, Eſq; for publickly drinking the Pretender's Health on his Knees, (by the Name, Stile and Title of King Charles the Third) calling upon G—d to d—m all thoſe that refuſed to pledge him, bitterly exclaiming himſelf againſt the preſent Government, D—mning and C—rſing, &c. &c. &c.

The young Pretender, amongſt other Contributions, having demanded 6000 Pairs of Shoes from the City of Edinburgh, for the Highlanders: Let them have them, ſays a Man of Humour, they will ſoon be crippled with wearing what they have been ſo little uſed to; but let us march againſt them whilſt we have Shoes ourſelves; for if we ſuffer them to gain the Day, we muſt expect no better than Wooden Ones.

MINUTES from on Board his Majeſty's Ship the London at Chatham, Sept. 25.

COURT-MARTIAL.

Sir CHALONER OGLE, Preſident.

Admiral Main,	Hamer,
Commodore Smith.	Sir Charles Malloy,
Captains.	Geary,
Parry,	Callis,
Windham,	Rodney,
Chambers,	Eriſkine,
Rentone,	Pittman,
Allen,	Elliot,
Franclyn,	Spragg,
Sir William Hewitt,	Swanton,
Coleby,	Stewart,
Layton,	Orme.

The Court aſſembled this Morning between Eight and Nine, when Capt. Burriſh of the Dorſetſhire, was call'd to the Bar, and brought to his Tryal.

The Charge againſt him was,

Firſt, For not engaging within Point-Blank; withdrawing from the Battle and out of his proper Station in the Line.

Secondly, For not bearing down and engaging in his Station, notwithſtanding Admiral Matthews ſent him two ſeveral Orders to bear down, during the Engagement, to engage the Enemy; In return to which Orders, the ſaid Burriſh pretended, he had no Powder fill'd, although an Engagement had been expected for ſeveral Days preceding.

Thirdly, for firing when he was ſure of not reaching the Enemy, upon a Point-Blank, contrary to his Inſtructions and his Duty.

Fourthly, For not aſſiſting and relieving the Marlborough, (tho' the next Ship to her, and capable of giving her Aſſiſtance) agreeable to his Inſtructions, and two ſeveral Orders ſent to him by Lieutenant Bentley from Admiral Matthews.

Fifthly, For not Covering and Conducting the Fireſhip, whereby ſhe blew up, without doing Execution, notwithſtanding the deceas'd Captain of the Fireſhip did hail him, and requeſt Aſſiſtance from him.

The Court after the Charge was read, proceeded to examine the Witneſſes in Support of it, and only ſeven were examin'd; who were Capt. Knowler, Capt. Bentley, Capt. Nucella, (late Lieutenants of the Marlborough and Namure) Capt. Cole of the Marines on board the Dorſetſhire, and the Gunner of the ſaid Ship, Barthal late Boatſwain of the Fireſhip, and one Baptiſta, a Spaniſh Gentleman, the only Officer left alive on the Marlborough's Quarter-Deck.——Before the latter gave Evidence a Debate aroſe, Whether he ſhould be admitted, as being a Roman Catholick, but one of the Judges aſſuring the Court of his unblemiſh'd Reputation, he was admitted and ſworn.

Then the Court adjourn'd 'till To-morrow.

The Method is, to read the Witneſſes Depoſitions, which had been formerly ſworn to, before the Judge-Advocate; then the Court proceeds to examine the Witneſſes; and that done, the Priſoner is at Liberty to croſs-examine the Witneſſes, or put ſuch Queſtions to them as he ſhall think proper. — Capt. Burriſh did examine the Witneſſes, but was interrupted ſeveral Times, 'till one of the Judges moved againſt ſuch Interruption as unfair, and not dealing with Juſtice and Impartiality to the Priſoner.

As ſoon as the Gunner of the Dorſetſhire came out of the Court, a Midſhipman of the ſaid Ship abuſed him, aſſerting he would ſwear any thing againſt his Captain for a Bottle of Cyder; upon which the Gunner complained to the Court, and the Midſhipman was immediately ordered into Cuſtody.

Sept. 26. The Court aſſembled between Eight and Nine o'Clock, and after Capt. Burriſh was brought into Court, they proceeded in the Examination of Witneſſes in Support of the Charge againſt him.

Lieut. Hyde of the Marlborough was examin'd.

Mr. St. Hill, belonging to the ſame Ship.

The Boatſwain and Gunner of the Namure.

As alſo the Lieutenants Palliſer, Jekyll, Reyton, and Gore of the Eſſex.

And the Captain of the W——ea, who repeated the Signals of the Admiral, and who by his Station, having nothing elſe to do, was expected to have given an ample Account of Capt. Burriſh's Conduct, but he ſaid he remember'd nothing, and could not ſo much as anſwer for the Truth of his Journal, tho' given in and ſign'd by him. ——This ſeem'd to give the Court great Offence, and the Preſident aſk'd him, as he was ſtation'd to repeat the Signals, why he did not Minute down what he obſerv'd, as it was certainly his Duty; notwithſtanding he continued to ſay, he remember'd nothing; and after ſome ſharp Reprimands, he was order'd to withdraw, to the general Diſſatisfaction of the Court.

There have been Eighteen Witneſſes examin'd againſt Capt. Burriſh.

Sept. 27. The Court aſſembled between Eight and Nine o'Clock this Morning; after Capt. Burriſh was brought into Court, they proceeded in the Examination of Witneſſes in behalf of the Crown.

About twenty Witneſſes were examin'd to Day, whoſe Evidence ſeem'd to corroborate what the Witneſſes had the two Days before depos'd; who from their Situation, and Nearneſs to the Dorſetſhire, might be ſuppos'd to be more competent Judges of what happen'd.

Many of the Witneſſes that were examin'd belong'd to Admiral Leſtock's Ship, among whom were his Captain and Lieutenants, whoſe Evidences took up a conſiderable Time, as it was very Circumſtantial.

There are many Witneſſes yet to examine in behalf of the Crown, beſides thoſe of the Priſoners, who, 'tis ſaid, amount to thirty-five.——In all Appearance then this Trial will laſt the beſt Part of next Week.

The Court adjourn'd 'till Monday Morning Eight o'Clock.

Sept. 30. This Day the Court aſſembled at the uſual Time in the Morning, when the remaining Witneſſes, in behalf of the Crown, were examin'd, in Support of the Charge againſt Captain Burriſh, amounting in the Whole to be betwixt Fifty and Sixty.

After the Examination of the ſaid Witneſſes was finiſhed, it was judg'd to be too late for Captain Burriſh to proceed on his Defence; and therefore the Court adjourn'd 'till To-morrow Morning.

The Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have been pleaſed to appoint Capt. Wilkins to be Commander of the Dorſetſhire Man of War, in the room of Capt. Burriſh abovemention'd.

They write from Francfort, that the Miniſters of the Electors of Brandenbourg and the Palatinate will be ſummoned to attend at the Coronation, and to perform their Offices of Great Chamberlain and Arch-Treaſurer; and in caſe they do not return, Proceedings will be immediately commenc'd againſt them in the Dyet.

It may not be amiſs to obſerve, that the Title of Emperor was not anciently taken 'till the Prince who wore it was crown'd at Rome; and tho' this Journey is now laid aſide, yet the other Part of the Cuſtom ſtill prevails; and this Monarch, from the Time of his Election to his Coronation, is only ſtiled King of Germany, or of the Romans.

The Emperors formerly, when crown'd in Germany, had that Ceremony uſually perform'd at Ax la Chapelle, by the Elector of Cologne, for the ſake, not only of uſing the ſame Crown, but of being placed on the very Throne of Charles the Great; but this Cuſtom is now left off, and the Magiſtracy of Aix la Chapelle carry the Regalia to that City which the Dyet of Election fixes upon for the Emperor's Coronation.

Private Letters lately come from the Army under his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland in Flanders, give an Account, that though moſt of the Inhabitants of Ghent and Bruges were in the French Intereſt, they now own a Difference between their Garriſon, and an Engliſh one, by ſeveral Invaſions on their Rights and Liberties. The Governor of Bruges, immediately after he enter'd there, ſent for the Magiſtrates, and told them in a polite Manner, *Proviſions were ſo very dear, his Officers and Soldiers could not live*, and requeſted them to lower their Price; but they remonſtrated, that more was not exacted of them than was uſually paid by all without Diſtinction; which not being ſatisfactory to the Governor, he order'd that no body ſhould preſume to take more than two Thirds of the Price for Meat, which it was then ſold for; and among other Things of the ſame Sort, liking the Fiſh-Market, which was kept in a handſome Square in the Middle of the City, he genteely told them, *There were fitter Places for it, he could depend on their Civility in letting him have it for himſelf and Officers*; and by his abſolute Authority immediately mov'd it to a remote Part of the City. It was further ſaid, that the French Officers were very licentious in their Quarters— By this Behaviour may be ſeen, the unhappy Fate of thoſe who ſubmit to and encourage the French, the moſt perfidious and cruel of all Nations in the World.

Orders are ſent for the Devonſhire, Capt. Knowles, of 80 Guns, at the Galleons, the Prince Edward of 40, and Syren of 24 Guns, both at Deptford, to join Admiral Vernon with all Expedition.

It appears very clearly from the Compariſon of Facts and Dates, that the great Fleet ſeen by the Dutch Ship lately arriv'd at Plymouth, is in reality the French outward-bound Weſt India Fleet, which according to our Advices by the laſt Mail, ſail'd under the Convoy of a ſmall Squadron of Men of War, and for the Safety of which the French Merchants are in very great Pain.

As there are ſeveral Squadrons of ours at Sea, and a Multitude of Privateers both here and in the Weſt-Indies, there is great Reaſon to hope that ſo large a Fleet as that before-mention'd, will not be able to reach the Places for which the Ships it is compos'd of, are deſign'd; and it is very certain, that if a conſiderable Number of them ſhould miſcarry, it would give the Coup de Grace to the French Weſt-India Trade.

On Wedneſday laſt the Hawk Sloop of War, Capt. Sherley, brought into Yarmouth Roads, a large Dutch Fly-Boat, laden with Maſts, Deals and Lead, valued at 30,000l. Sterling, bound to France.

The Vine Gally, Harcourt, from New-England for the Leeward Iſlands, is carried into Hiſpaniola by a Spaniſh Privateer of 20 Carriage Guns and 14 Swivels.

The Recovery, Cheſhire, from Guinea to Jamaica, is taken near Barbadoes by two Spaniſh Men of War, and carried into the Carraccas.

Extract of a private Letter from Carliſle, Sept. 23.

'On Thurſday Morning laſt, as ſoon as it was Day, 'his Excellency Sir John Cope, Knight of the Bath, 'began his March from Dunbar, where he had landed 'a little before, with 3000 Foot, and being join'd by 'two Regiments of Dragoons, he advanced that Night 'as far as Haddington. On Friday he continued his 'March to Tranent, and took Poſſeſſion of the Ground 'between that Village and Cockaine. The Rebels on 'the other Hand began their March from Edinburgh 'the ſame Day, and reach'd the Neighbourhood of 'Tranent before it was dark. Upon their Approach, 'Sir John drew up his Forces, and waited for them in 'Order of Battle, which they declin'd, and fil'd off to-'wards the Town of Tranent, of which they took Poſ-'ſeſſion, and in which they continued all Night. His 'Excellency threw a good many ſmall Shells into the 'Place, which did ſome Execution, both Armies lying 'the whole Night upon their Arms.

'On Saturday Morning at Break of Day, the High-'landers began to move in two Bodies, one from the 'Weſt, the other from the Eaſt End of the Town, in 'order to attack the King's Forces, who were drawn up 'in a Plain a little below them; they fir'd twice, and it 'is reported that Hamilton's Regiment of Dragoons, 'retir'd before the ſecond Diſcharge. A little after the 'ſecond Fire, the King's Troops return'd it with great 'Steadineſs and Regularity. Gardner's Dragoons be-'hav'd well until their Colonel was wounded in the 'Thigh, and many of them cut to Pieces; then indeed 'they retir'd behind the Foot, who in this Space of 'Time made five regular and good Fires, but being at 'laſt ſurrounded by the Enemy, and deſerted by their 'own Cavarly, ſuch as remain'd of them were taken 'Priſoners. The Earl of Loudon's Highland Regiment

was in a Manner destroy'd, and all their Baggage taken.

'After the Engagement, the Rebels march'd back towards Edinburgh, but it is reported that they will soon resume their Route towards Berwick. This Rumour magnifies them also to 10,000 Men, but I dare say, that is much beyond the Truth. When I left Kelso, Sir John Cope with the Dragoons was at Lauder returning to England, and the Earls of Hume and Loudon were with him.

Extract of a private Letter, Berwick, Sept. 25.

'There are some People come hither from Edinburgh, who left that City last Night; and they inform us, that the Rebels not only continue there still, but do not seem to make any Dispositions that indicate a speedy Removal. On the contrary, they talk of waiting there for Reinforcements from the Highlands, and for the Foreign Succours they expect; so that there is no sort of Certainty with respect to their Motions, which depend upon Events; which may, or may not happen, according to their Expectations. As to Government, they have establish'd none, nor have they disturb'd the Inhabitants in the City, but in the principal Suburbs, the private Men have exercised their Faculty of pilfering pretty freely, though their Officers have labour'd to prevent it. The Foot Soldiers taken in the late Action, are close Prisoners, but the Officers are at Liberty upon their Parole. As for the Dragoons, they have manag'd Matters so, that very few of them are missing from hence; all our Wishes turn on seeing a sufficient Body of regular Troops marching this Way, to disperse this rebellious Rabble, that at present disturb the Peace of these Parts, and who do infinite Mischief to others, while they do little or no Good to themselves.

Extract of a Letter from Bury in Suffolk, Sept. 26.

'Sir William Gage and some other Roman Catholicks waited last Sunday on the Duke of Grafton at Euston-Hall, to assure his Grace of their peaceable Disposition, &c. at this Juncture; and the same Day the Deputy-Lieutenant of Suffolk din'd with his Grace to receive his Instructions how to act at this critical Time. There are many Catholicks about here, who are very quiet; and we have General Frampton's Regiment quarter'd among us. A few Days ago, as a Cart-load of Goods was carrying to the House of a Roman Catholick, the Country People stop'd them, and search'd to see if any Arms were conceal'd there, but not finding any, they suffer'd the Cart to pass on. Upon the Whole, there seems to be a great Spirit in all these Parts, to oppose and prevent any Attacks upon this happy and glorious Constitution.'

Letter from Dover, Sept. 30.

'Yesterday Evening sail'd the York, and the Eagle Privateer, Capt. Bazely, on a Cruize; and this Morning at One o'Clock, the latter fell in with a French Privateer of 16 Carriage Guns, off Graveline, with whom he engag'd for near three Hours, chiefly within Pistol Shot; and would have taken the Frenchman, had not the Eagle's Masts been wounded, and the Rigging so cut to Pieces that they could not hoist any Sail. Capt. Bazely is wounded in the Head by a Musket Shot, and five of his Crew are also wounded, but none dangerously. The Eagle is just now come in to repair.

'The Carlisle Privateer, Capt. Owens, is also come in here, who has taken a French Vessel, laden with Butter, bound from Roan for Dunkirk; which Prize we hear is in the Downs.'

Whitehall, Sept. 28. The King has been pleased to send Orders to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, to send over immediately eight Battalions, and also nine Squadrons of the British Troops from the Army under his Royal Highness's Command, for the Defence and Security of his Majesty's Kingdoms.

Whitehall, Sept. 28. By Letters from Berwick of the 23d and 24th we are inform'd, that about 500 of the Dragoons under Sir John Cope were then there; that some of the Foot had likewise got to that Place, and others were gone for Carlisle, and that La Roque's Regiment of Dutch Troops landed there on the 23d in the Morning. That the Rebels, after the late Action, lay for some Time at Dudingston and Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, and then return'd to that City; since which there were no certain Accounts of their Motions. The following is the most exact List we have as yet receiv'd, of the Officers kill'd and wounded in the late Action.

Col. Gardner's Dragoons.

Colonel Gardner, *killed.*
Lieut. Col. Whitney, *wounded.*

Hamilton's Dragoons.

Lieut. Col. Wright, *wounded.*
Major Bowles, *wounded.*

Lascelles's Foot.

Capt. Stuart, *killed.*
Ensign Bell, *much wounded.*

Murray's.

Capt. Leslie, *slightly wounded.*
Ensign Haldane, *dangerously wounded.*

Guise's.

Capt. Pointz, *dangerously wounded.*
Capt. Holwell, *killed.*

Leigh's.

Capt. Bremer, *killed.*
Capt. Rogers, *killed.*
Lieut. Col. Whiteford, *slightly wounded.*

Besides the above List, there are several Officers Prisoners, whose Names are not yet known.

Whitehall, Sept. 28. By Advices of the 25th, receiv'd this Day, the main Body of the Rebels had not mov'd from Edinburgh on the 24th; and we hear that they are sending out Parties to press Horses.

Whitehall, Oct. 1. This Day arriv'd Letters, dated September 21, from Vice-Admiral Martin, who is cruizing off the Lizard with his Squadron, giving an Account, that he had been, three Days before, cruizing off Brest, in Sight of which Port he took a small French Man of War; that there were then only the Elizabeth in Brest Water; but that it was said there were nine large Ships in that Harbour.

Whitehall, Oct. 1. His Majesty has been pleased to order a strong Body of Troops, consisting of several Battalions of Foot, and some Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, to march directly to Scotland, under the Command of Field-Marshal Wade.

Whitehall, Oct. 1. By Letters of the 28th of September from Berwick, we are inform'd, that the main Body of the Rebels had not then mov'd from Edinburgh, but that they had sent Parties to Haddingtoun and Dunbar.

From the London Gazette.

BANKRUPT.

Richard Johnston, now or late of Grays, in the County of Essex, Linnen-Draper.

John Mure, of the Parish of St. George Hanover-Square, in the County of Middlesex, Baker.

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